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METHOD OF MANUFACTURING CERAMIC ARTICLE

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Abstract

Problems to be solved

In the prior art, gradation can be realized only on the surface of the greenware of a ceramic article, and colors with depth cannot be realized. Consequently, there is no way to obtain products with a higher commercial value.

Constitution

In the method of manufacturing ceramic articles, a colorant solution is impregnated into the greenware or bisque of a ceramic article for coloring, followed by firing; after the colorant solution has impregnated said ceramic article, a portion of the colorant solution is eluted, or a portion of the colorant solution is diluted, or another colorant solution is further impregnated, followed by firing of the ceramic article.

Claims

- 1. A method of manufacturing ceramic articles characterized by impregnating the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article with a colorant solution, followed by firing for coloring; after the colorant solution has impregnated said ceramic article, a portion of the colorant solution is eluted, followed by firing of the ceramic article.
- 2. The method of manufacturing ceramic articles described in Claim 1 characterized by the fact that by placing the area impregnated with said colorant solution in a liquid, a portion of said colorant solution is eluted.
- 3. The method of manufacturing ceramic articles described in Claim 1 characterized by the fact that the area impregnated with said colorant solution is brought in contact with a water absorptive substance, and a portion of said colorant solution is eluted.
- 4. A method of manufacturing ceramic articles characterized by impregnating the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article with a colorant solution, followed by firing for coloring; after the colorant solution has impregnated said ceramic article, a portion of the colorant solution is diluted, followed by firing of the ceramic article.
- 5. The method of manufacturing ceramic articles described in Claim 4 characterized by the fact that the colorant in said colorant solution is segregated in a specific direction so that a portion of the colorant solution is diluted.
- 6. The method of manufacturing ceramic articles described in Claim 5 characterized by the fact that said ceramic article is positioned in a specific orientation so that the colorant in said colorant solution segregates in a specific direction.
- 7. A method of manufacturing ceramic articles characterized by impregnating the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article with a colorant solution, followed by firing for coloring; after the colorant solution has impregnated said ceramic article, another colorant solution is impregnated, followed by firing of the ceramic article.

Detailed explanation of the invention

[0001]

Technical field of the invention

The present invention pertains to a method of manufacturing ceramic articles using a colorant solution. Especially, the present invention pertains to a method of manufacturing ceramic articles with a gradation of color(s) formed on the periphery.

[0002]

Prior art

The prior art uses the following methods to form a gradation of colored portions on the periphery of ceramic products; in one method, lower portions are painted by applying a color pattern on the greenware of a ceramic article before firing, and, in another method, upper portions are painted by applying a color pattern on the fired greenware or glaze. In both methods, a heat-resistant pigment (powder) is coated on the surface of the greenware, followed by firing to form the desired color pattern.

[0003]

In the case of the method of painting the lower portions, usually, gradation is formed by blowing the pigment dispersed in water in atomized form. On the other hand, in the case of the method of painting upper portions, an air brush or the like is used to blow the coating material with its concentration adjusted appropriately in order to form the desired gradation.

[0004]

Recently, with expansion of the application field of porcelain art products, decorative products, etc., it has been proposed to make the products using ceramics. Porcelain art products and decorative products prepared using ceramics have the high strength and high hardness characteristic of ceramics, so that they have high resistance against impacts and scratches. Consequently, the attractive appearance when the product is manufactured (initial attractive appearance) can be maintained over a long time. As a result, the value increases.

[0005]

Although ceramic articles are usually opaque, ceramic articles made of alumina transmit light. The light-transmissive alumina displays a white or ivory color. As light rays travel through it, they diffuse well. Consequently, the transmitted light gives a bright, attractive appearance. It has been attempted to paint upper portions to decorate the surface of the ceramic articles made of said light-transmissive alumina.

[0006]

Problems to be solved by the invention

However, even when gradation is formed on a ceramic article by painting lower or upper portions as in the prior art, the gradation is still only on the surface of the greenware, while gradation in the depth direction cannot be realized. This is undesired. Consequently, a deep, soft brightness of transmitted light cannot be obtained with light-transmissive alumina, and the products cannot have a high commercial value. This is undesirable.

[0007]

The objective of the present invention is to solve the aforementioned problems of the prior art by providing a method of manufacturing ceramic articles characterized by the fact that it can form a gradation of dark and light colors or different hues with a natural appearance of depth.

[8000]

Means to solve the problems

In order to realize the aforementioned objective, Claim 1 of the present patent application provides a method of manufacturing ceramic articles characterized by impregnating the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article with a colorant solution, followed by firing for coloring; after the colorant solution has impregnated said ceramic article, a portion of the colorant solution is eluted, followed by firing of the ceramic article.

[0009]

Claim 4 of the present patent application provides a method of manufacturing ceramic articles characterized by impregnating the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article with a colorant solution, followed by firing for coloring; after the colorant solution has impregnated said ceramic article, a portion of the colorant solution is diluted, followed by firing of the ceramic article.

[0010]

Also, Claim 7 of the present patent application provides a method of manufacturing ceramic articles characterized by impregnating the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article with a colorant solution, followed by firing for coloring; after the colorant solution has impregnated said ceramic article, another colorant solution is impregnated, followed by firing of the ceramic article.

[0011]

Embodiments of the invention

In the following, an explanation will be given regarding the embodiment pertaining to Claim 1 of the present patent application. The ceramic article described in Claim 1 is made of an alumina (Al₂O₃) ceramic, zirconia (ZrO₂) ceramic, forsterite (2MgO•SiO₂) ceramic, etc.

[0012]

For example, the greenware of the ceramic article may be prepared by adding 0.5-1 part of a dispersant, 2-5 parts of a binder, and 25-30 parts of pure water to 100 parts of high-purity alumina, followed by blending of the mixture in a ball mill and then vacuum defoaming and case molding.

[0013]

The bisque phase of the ceramic article is formed by drying greenware, followed by slowly heating to near 500°C for removal of the binder, and then heating at 900-1000°C. The bisque material of the ceramic article is a porous material as compared with the fired ceramic article.

[0014]

Then, the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article is impregnated with a colorant solution. As the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article is impregnated with the colorant solution, the surface of the ceramic article is coated with a colorant solution by means of a brush or the like, or the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article is placed in the colorant solution.

[0015]

The preferable colorants include the following metal salts that maintain stability when dissolved in water: chromium nitrate (Cr(NO₃)₂•9H₂O), cobalt nitrate (Co(NO₃)₂•6H₂O), nickel nitrate (Ni(NO₃)₂•6H₂O), manganese nitrate (Mn(NO₃)₂•nH₂O)(n = 4-6), copper nitrate ((CH₃COO)₂•Cu•H₂O), etc. Among them, chromium nitrate fires to a pink to red to vermillion color; cobalt nitrate fires to a light blue to prussian blue color; nickel nitrate fires to a gray to blue color in a vacuum furnace, and it fires to a yellowish green to dark green color in a gas furnace; manganese nitrate fires to a pink color in a vacuum furnace, and it fires to an orange color in a gas furnace; and copper nitrate fires to a metallic gray color in a vacuum furnace, and it fires to a dark gray color in a gas furnace.

[0016]

Said colorant is dissolved in pure water, ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, or other solvent to form the colorant solution.

[0017]

The colorant solution is coated by a brush or the like on the greenware surface of the porous greenware or bisque of the ceramic article, or the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article is placed in the colorant solution. As a result, the colorant solution penetrates into the porous greenware or bisque of the ceramic article with nearly uniform concentration.

[0018]

Then, a portion of the colorant solution that has penetrated the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article is eluted. In order to elute a portion of the colorant solution that has penetrated the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article, the area impregnated with colorant solution may be placed in water, alcohol, diluted colorant solution or other liquid, or the area impregnated with colorant solution may be brought in contact with a water absorptive material to pull out the colorant solution. In this way, a portion of the colorant solution impregnated in the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article is eluted. Consequently, the concentration of colorant solution decreases in the area where the colorant solution is eluted.

[0019]

Then, after a portion of the colorant solution has been eluted, the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article is dried and then fired at 1350-1800°C. The area of the ceramic article impregnated with the colorant solution develops the intrinsic color of the colorant, and a gradation of the intrinsic color of the colorant is formed in the area where the colorant solution has been eluted.

[0020]

In the following, an explanation will be given regarding the embodiment of the invention pertaining to Claim 4. The method of manufacturing ceramic articles described in Claim 4 is similar to that described in Claim 1, except that described in Claim 4, after the colorant solution has impregnated the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article, a portion of the colorant solution is diluted to form gradation. In order to dilute a portion of the colorant solution, for example, a liquid different from the colorant solution, such as water, is coated on the area where the colorant solution has been impregnated, or the ceramic article impregnated with colorant solution is positioned in a specific orientation for a specific time, or centrifugal force in a specific direction

is applied to segregate the colorant in the colorant solution in a specific direction. In this way, a portion of the colorant solution is diluted.

[0021]

After a portion of the colorant solution is diluted, the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article is dried, followed by firing at 1350-1800°C. As a result, for the area impregnated with colorant solution, the intrinsic color of the colorant is displayed, and, in the area where the colorant solution is partially diluted, a gradation of the intrinsic color of the colorant is formed.

[0022]

In the following, an explanation will be given regarding the embodiment of the invention pertaining to Claim 7. The method of manufacturing the ceramic articles described in Claim 7 is similar to that described in Claim 4, except that described in Claim 7, after the colorant solution has impregnated the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article, another colorant solution is impregnated to form gradation. That is, the area impregnated with a colorant solution with a specific concentration is again impregnated with a colorant solution with a higher concentration or with a colorant solution prepared by dissolving a different type of colorant.

[0023]

After the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article impregnated with another colorant solution is dried, it is fired at 1350-1800°C, so that the area impregnated with the original colorant solution displays the intrinsic color of the colorant, and the area impregnated with the other colorant solution displays a mixed color. As a result, gradation is formed.

[0024]

Application examples

Application Example 1

5 g of cobalt nitrate hexahydrate (Co(NO₃)₂•6H₂O) were dissolved in pure water to obtain 100 g of colorant solution light red in color. Then, an alumina molding made of high-purity fine powder fired at 900°C was placed entirely in the colorant solution for coloring. Then, a portion of the composition was placed in pure water for several to tens of minutes to elute the colorant. Then, it was allowed to air-dry for 24 h, followed by baking at 1100°C in an electric furnace. Then, the ceramic article was fired in a vacuum furnace at 1700°C, forming a blue alumina ceramic article with partial gradation.

[0025]

Application Example 2

5 g of chromium nitrate nonahydrate (Cr(NO₃)₂•9H₂O) were dissolved in pure water to form 100 g of colorant solution dark green in color. The colorant solution was impregnated in a bisque prepared by firing an alumina mold made of high-purity fine powder at 900°C. Then, the area impregnated with the colorant solution was brought in contact with a water-absorptive paper sheet wetted with pure water for air-drying. Then, it was baked at 1100°C in an electric furnace. Then, it was fired in a vacuum furnace at 1750°C to form an alumina ceramic article with a pink to red gradation. The ceramic article was fired again in a gas oven at 1650°C, forming an alumina ceramic article with an ivory to red gradation.

[0026]

Application Example 3

8 g of nickel nitrate hexahydrate ((Ni(NO₃)₂•6H₂O) were dissolved in ethyl alcohol to form 100 mL of colorant solution light green in color. The obtained colorant solution was impregnated in an alumina greenware made of high-purity fine powder. Then, ethanol was impregnated in a portion of the ceramic article to diffuse the pigment in that portion, followed by natural drying for 24 h and then baking at 1050°C in an electric furnace. It was fired in a vacuum furnace at 1700°C, forming an alumina ceramic article with a grayish-white to grayish-black gradation. Then, the article was fired again in the gas furnace at 1600°C, forming an alumina ceramic article with a yellowish-green to dark-green gradation.

[0027]

Application Example 4

5 g of cobalt nitrate hexahydrate (Co(NO₃)₂•6H₂O) were dissolved in pure water to form 100 g of colorant solution light red in color. The obtained colorant solution was impregnated in a portion of an alumina greenware made of high purity fine powder by baking at 900°C. Then, the article was positioned in a specific orientation for drying, followed by baking at 1100°C in an electric furnace. It was fired in a vacuum furnace at 1700°C, forming a blue alumina ceramic article with an overall light gradation.

[0028]

Application Example 5

3 g of manganese nitrate hydrate (Mn(NO₃)₂•nH₂O) were dissolved in pure water to form 100 g of colorant solution light orange in color. The obtained colorant solution was impregnated in an alumina greenware made of high-purity fine powder by firing at 900°C. Then, a portion of

the colored bisque was placed for several minutes to tens of minutes in 100 g of colorant solution light orange in color prepared by dissolving 7 g of manganese nitrate hydrate (Mn(NO₃)₂•nH₂O) in pure water, so as to substitute the colorant in the previously colored area. Then, it was allowed to air-dry for 24 h, followed by baking at 1050°C in an electric furnace. It was fired in a vacuum furnace at 1650°C, forming a pink alumina ceramic article with partial gradation. Then, the member was fired again in the gas furnace at 1600°C, forming an orange alumina ceramic article with partial gradation.

[0029]

Application Example 6

7 g of nickel nitrate hexahydrate (Ni(NO₃)₂•6H₂O) were dissolved in pure water to form 100 mL of colorant solution light green in color. The colorant solution was impregnated in a bisque prepared by firing of an alumina molding made of high-purity fine powder at 900°C. Then, a portion of the colored bisque was brought in contact with a water-absorptive paper sheet wetted with a colorant solution prepared by dissolving 5 g of manganese nitrate hydrate (Mn(NO₃)₂•nH₂O) in pure water to form a total quantity of 100 g. It was allowed to air-dry in this state, followed by baking at 1100°C in an electric furnace. Then, it was fired in a vacuum furnace at 1700°C to form an alumina ceramic article with a gray to black gradation. The ceramic article was fired again in a gas oven at 1650°C, forming an alumina ceramic article with a pink to light bluish green gradation.

[0030]

Effects of the invention

Claim 1 of the present patent application provides a method of manufacturing ceramic articles characterized by impregnating the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article with a colorant solution, followed by firing for coloring, and, after the colorant solution has impregnated said ceramic article, a portion of the colorant solution is eluted, followed by firing of the ceramic article. Consequently, the concentration of the colorant solution in the area where the colorant solution is eluted is lower than that of the remaining portion. As a result, after firing, a gradation pattern with a soft color intrinsic to the colorant can be formed.

[0031]

Claim 4 of the present patent application provides a method of manufacturing ceramic articles characterized by impregnating the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article with a colorant solution, followed by firing for coloring, and after the colorant solution has impregnated said ceramic article, a portion of the colorant solution is diluted, followed by firing of the

ceramic article. Consequently, the concentration of the colorant solution in the area where the colorant solution is diluted is lower than that of the remaining portion. As a result, after firing, a gradation pattern with a soft color intrinsic to the colorant can be formed.

[0032]

In addition, Claim 7 of the present patent application provides a method of manufacturing ceramic articles characterized by impregnating the greenware or bisque of the ceramic article with a colorant solution, followed by firing for coloring, and, after the colorant solution has impregnated said ceramic article, another colorant solution is impregnated, followed by firing of the ceramic article. Consequently, the concentration of the colorant solution in the portion where another colorant solution is impregnated is lower than that of the remaining portion, or the color of the mixture of colorant solutions is displayed. As a result, after firing, a gradation pattern with a soft color different from that of the remaining portion can be formed.

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(54) 【発明の名称】 セラミック部材の製造方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 セラミック部材の素地表面だけのぼかしとな り、奥行きのあるぼかしが得られなかった。そのため、 商品価値の高い器物が得られなった。

【解決手段】 セラミック部材の生成形体または累焼き 品に着色剤溶液を含浸させて焼成することによって前記 セラミック部材を発色させるセラミック部材の製造方法 であって、前記セラミック部材に着色剤溶液を含浸させ た後に、この着色剤溶液の一部を溶出させたり、着色剤 溶液の一部を希釈化させたり、他の着色剤溶液をさらに 含没させ、しかる後このセラミック部材を焼成する。

【特許請求の範囲】

A.

【請求項1】 セラミック部材の生成形体または素焼き品に着色剤溶液を含浸させて焼成することによって前記セラミック部材を発色させるセラミック部材の製造方法において、前記セラミック部材に着色剤溶液を含浸させた後に、この着色剤溶液の一部を溶出させ、しかる後このセラミック部材を焼成することを特徴とするセラミック部材の製造方法。

【請求項2】 前記着色剤溶液を含浸させた部分を液体に浸すことによって、前記着色剤溶液の一部を溶出させることを特徴とする請求項1に記載のセラミック部材の製造方法。

【請求項3】 前記者色剤溶液を含浸させた部分に吸水性物質を接触させて前記者色剤溶液の一部を溶出させることを特徴とする請求項1に記載のセラミック部材の製造方法。

【請求項4】 セラミック部材の生成形体または素焼き品に着色剤溶液を含浸させて焼成することによって前記セラミック部材を発色させるセラミック部材の製造方法において、前配セラミック部材に着色剤溶液を含浸させた後に、この着色剤溶液の一部を希釈化させ、しかる後このセラミック部材を焼成することを特徴とするセラミック部材の製造方法。

【請求項5】 前記者色剤溶液中の着色剤を一定方向に 偏析させることによって前記着色剤溶液の一部を希釈化 させることを特徴とする請求項4に記載のセラミック部 材の製造方法。

【請求項6】 前記セラミック部材を一定の姿勢で静置 することによって前記着色剤溶液中の着色剤を一定方向 に偏析させることを特徴とする請求項5に記載のセラミ ック部材の製造方法。

【請求項7】 セラミック部材の生成形体または素焼き品に着色剤溶液を含浸させて焼成することによって前記セラミック部材を発色させるセラミック部材の製造方法において、前記セラミック部材に着色材溶液を含浸させた後に、さらに他の着色材溶液を含浸させ、しかる後このセラミック部材を焼成することを特徴とするセラミック部材の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明が属する技術分野】本発明は著色剤溶液を用いた セラミック部材の製造方法に関し、特に着色部分の周辺 にぼかし(グラデーション)を形成するセラミック部材 の製造方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、陶磁器などの着色部分の周辺にぼかしを形成する場合、焼成する前の陶磁器の素地に彩色を施す下絵付けによる方法と焼成した素地あるいは釉薬の上に彩色を施す上絵付けによる方法があるが、いずれも耐熱性の(粉末)顕料を素地の表面に塗布して焼き付

けて彩色するものであった。

【0003】下絵付けの場合は、一般に水に分散させた 顔料を霧吹きなどで吹きつけてぼかしを形成する。また、上絵付けの場合は、エアブラシ等を用いて上絵の具 を濃くあるいは淡く加減しながら吹きつけてぼかしを形成している。

【0004】近時、陶芸品や工芸品や装飾品などにおいては応用分野を拡大するために、器物をセラミック部材で形成することが提案されている。セラミック部材から成る器物はセラミック本来の特色である高い強度と硬度を持ち、打ち傷や擦り傷にも強いという性質がある。したがって、製作した当初の美しさ(初期美観)を長期にわたって保ち続けるので、陶芸品や工芸品や装飾品としての価値は高い。

【0005】セラミック部村は通常不透明であるが、アルミナのように透光性を持ったセラミック部村もある。 透光性アルミナは白色ないしアイボリーを呈し、光線はその素地中を透過する間にほどよく散乱するので、透過光は拡散して柔らかく輝き、美しいものである。このような透光性アルミナから成るセラミック部村の表面に、上絵付けを施して加飾することも試みられている。【00061

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところが、このような セラミック部材に、従来技法の下絵付けや上絵付け技法 でぼかしを形成しても、素地表面だけのぼかしとなり、 奥行きのあるぼかしが得られないという問題があった。 そのため、透光性アルミナ本来の透過光による奥行きの ある柔らかい輝きが得られず、商品価値の高い器物が得 られないという問題があった。

[0008]

【問題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するために、請求項1に係るセラミック部材の製造方法では、セラミック部材の生成形体または素焼き品に着色和溶液を含浸させて焼成することによって前記セラミック部材を発色させるセラミック部材の製造方法において、前記セラミック部材に着色剤溶液を含浸させた後に、この着色剤溶液の一部を溶出させ、しかる後このセラミック部材を焼成する。

【0009】また、請求項4に係るセラミック部材の製造方法では、セラミック部材の生成形体または素焼き品に着色剤溶液を含浸させて焼成することによって前記セラミック部材を発色させるセラミック部材の製造方法において、前記セラミック部材に着色剤溶液を含浸させた後に、この着色剤溶液の一部を希釈化させ、しかる後このセラミック部材を焼成する。

【0010】さらに、請求項7に係るセラミック部材の 製造方法では、セラミック部材の生成形体または素焼き 品に着色剤溶液を含浸させて焼成することによって前記 セラミック部材を発色させるセラミック部材の製造方法 において、前記セラミック部材に着色材溶液を含浸させ た後に、さらに他の着色材溶液を含浸させ、しかる後こ のセラミック部材を規成する。

[0011]

activity.

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【発明の実施の形態】以下、請求項1に係る発明の実施 形態を説明する。請求項1に係る発明のセラミック部材 は、アルミナ質(Al_2O_3)セラミック部材、ジルコ ニア質(ZrO_2)セラミック部材、フォルステライト 質($2MgO\cdot SiO_2$)セラミック部材などで構成される。

【0012】セラミック部材の生成形体は、例えば高純度アルミナ100部に、分散剤0.5~1部、パインダー2~5部、純水25~30部を加え、ボールミルで混合して真空脱泡した後に、銭込み成形法などで形成される。

【0013】セラミック部材の素焼き品は、セラミック部材の生成形体を乾燥後、脱パインダーのために500で近辺までゆっくり昇温し、900~1000でで加熱することにより形成される。このようなセラミック部材の素焼き品は、焼結させたセラミック部材に比較して多孔質である。

【0014】次に、セラミック部材の生成形体または素焼き品に着色剤溶液を含浸させる。セラミック部材の生成形体または素焼き品に着色剤溶液を含浸させるには、セラミック部材の表面に着色剤溶液を筆等で塗布したり、着色剤溶液中にセラミック部材の生成形体または素焼き品を浸漬させることにより行う。

【0015】着色剤としては、硝酸クロム($Cr(NO_3)_2 \cdot 9H_2O)$ 、硝酸コバルト($Co(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O)$ 、硝酸ニッケル($N1(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O)$ 、硝酸マンガン($Mn(NO_3)_2 \cdot nH_2O)$ ($n=4\sim6$)、酢酸網(($CH_3COO)_2 \cdot Cu\cdot H_2O$)など水に溶けて安定した状態で保存できる金塊塩を用いることが望ましい。硝酸クロムはピンク~赤~深紅に発色し、硝酸コバルトは淡青~漁粕に発色し、硝酸ニッケルは真空炉焼成した場合は買量~暗燥に発色し、硝酸マンガンは真空炉焼成した場合は買量~暗燥に発色し、硝酸マンガンは真空炉焼成した場合はピンク、ガス炉焼成した場合はオレンジ色に発色し、酢酸銅は真空炉焼成した場合は金属的な茶、ガス炉焼成した場合は濃茶に発色する。

【0016】このような着色剤を純水、エチルアルコール、メチルアルコールなどの溶剤に溶かして着色剤溶液とする。

【0017】セラミック部材の多孔質な生成形体または 衆焼き品の案地表面に着色剤溶液を確等で塗布したり、 セラミック部材の多孔質な生成形体または素婦^{含品の} を着色剤溶液中に浸漬すると、着色剤溶液はほぼ一様な 濃度でセラミック部材の多孔質な生成形体または素焼き 品の素地中に浸透する。

【0018】次に、セラミック部材の生成形体または業焼き品に浸透した着色剤溶液の一部を溶出させる。セラミック部材の生成形体または素焼き品に浸透した着色剤溶液の一部を溶出させるには、着色剤溶液を含浸させた部分を水、アルコール、希釈化した着色剤溶液などの液体に浸すことによって、着色剤溶液の一部を溶出させたり、着色剤溶液を含浸させた部分に吸水性物質を接触させて、着色剤溶液を吸い出すことによって溶出させる。このように、セラミック部材の生成形体または素焼き品に含浸させた着色剤溶液の一部を溶出させると、着色剤溶液を溶出させた部分では、着色剤溶液の濃度が薄くなる。

【0019】次に、着色和溶液の一部を溶出させたセラミック部材の生成形体または素焼き品を乾燥させた後に、1350~1800での温度で焼成する。セラミック部材は着色剤溶液を含没させた部分では、着色剤固有の色彩に発色し、着色剤溶液の一部を溶出させた部分では着色剤固有の色彩にぼかしが形成される。

【0020】次に、請求項4に係る発明の実施形態を説明する。請求項4に係るセラミック部材の製造方法でも、請求項4に係るセラミック部材の製造方法とほぼ同一であるが、請求項4に係るセラミック部材の製造方法とほぼ同一であるが、請求項4に係るセラミック部材の製造方法では、セラミック部材の多孔質な生成形体または素焼き品に、着色剤溶液を含浸させた後に、この着色剤溶液の一部を希釈化させることによってぼかしを形成する。着色剤溶液の一部を希釈化させるには、例えば着色剤溶液を含浸させた田ラミック部材を一定の姿勢で所定時間静置したり、一定方向の違心力を付与して着色剤溶液中の着色剤を一定方向に偏折させることによって着色剤溶液の一部を希釈化させる。

【0021】着色剤溶液の一部を希釈化させたセラミック部材の生成形体または紫焼き品を乾燥させた後に、1350~1800℃の温度で焼成すると、着色剤溶液を含浸させた部分では、着色剤固有の色彩に発色し、着色剤溶液の一部を希釈化させた部分では着色剤固有の色彩にぽかしが形成される。

【0022】次に、請求項7に係る発明の実施形態を説明する。請求項7に係るセラミック部材の製造方法でも、請求項1及び請求項4に係るセラミック部材の製造方法とほぼ同一であるが、請求項7に係るセラミック部材の製造方法では、セラミック部材の多孔質な生成形体または素焼き品に、着色剤溶液を含浸させた後に、さらに他の着色剤溶液を含浸させることによってぼかしを形成する。すなわち、例えば一定濃度の着色剤溶液を含浸させた部分にさらに高温度の光色がです。

せる.

【0023】他の着色剤溶液を含浸させたセラミック部材の生成形体または素焼き品を乾燥させた後に、1350~1800℃の温度で焼成すると、元の着色剤溶液を含浸させた部分では、その着色剤固有の色彩に発色し、さらに他の着色剤溶液を含浸させた部分では、混合された色彩にぼかしが形成される。

[0024]

【実施例】

- 実施例1-

硝酸コバルト6水和物(Co(NO₃)2・6H2O)5gを純水に溶解し、全体を100gにした薄赤色を呈する着色剤溶液を得た。次に、高純度微粉アルミナ成形体を900℃で素焼きしたものを、この液状の着色剤で含浸着色を行った。この後、セラミック部材の一部分を数分~数十分間純水に浸して着色剤を溶出させ、その後、自然乾燥を一昼夜行い、電気炉で1100℃で仮焼した。これを真空炉で1700℃で焼結させ、一部分にばかし(グラデーション)のある青色のアルミナセラミックを得た。

【0025】-実施例2-

硝酸クロム9水和物(Cr(NO₃)₂・9H₂O)5 gを純水に溶解し、全体を100gにした深緑色を呈する着色剤溶液を得た。この着色剤溶液を高純度微粉アルミナ成形体を900℃で素焼きした素焼き品に含浸させた。その後、素焼き品の着色剤溶液を含浸させた部分に、純水で湿らせた吸水性のある紙を接触させながら自然乾燥した後、電気炉を用いて1100℃で仮焼した。次に、真空炉1750℃で焼結させ、ピンク色~赤色のグラデーションのあるアルミナセラミック部材を得た。これをガス炉1650℃で再焼成し、アイボリー色~赤色のグラデーションのあるアルミナセラミック部材を得た。

【0026】-実施例3-

硝酸ニッケル6水和物(Ni(NO₃)2・6H2 O) 8gをエチルアルコールに溶解し、全体を100mlに した淡い緑色を呈する着色剤溶液を得た。この液状の着 色剤を高純度微粉アルミナ生成形体に含浸させ、その 後、セラミック部材の一部にエタノールを含浸してその 部分の顔料を拡散させ、自然乾燥を一昼夜行い、電気炉 1050℃で仮焼した。これを真空炉1700℃で焼結 させ、灰白色〜灰黒色のグラデーションのあるアルミナ セラミック部材を得た。さらに、これをガス炉で160 0℃で再焼成し、黄緑〜濃緑のグラデーションのあるア ルミナセラミック部材を得た。

【0027】-実施例4-

硝酸コパルト6水和物(Co(NO₃),・6H, O) 5gを純水に溶解し、全体を100gにした薄赤色を呈する着色剤溶液を得た。次に、着色剤溶液を、高純度微粉アルミナ成形体を900℃で素焼きしたものの一部分 に含浸させ、一定の姿勢で放置して乾燥を行った。電気 炉1100℃で仮焼を行った後、これを真空炉1700 ℃で焼結させ、全体に淡いぼかしのある背色のアルミナ セラミックを得た。

【0028】-実施例5-

硝酸マンガン水和物(Mn(NO₃)2·nH2O)3 gを純水に溶解し、全体を100gにした薄オレンジ色を呈する着色剤溶液を得た。この着色剤溶液を高純度微粉アルミナ成形体を900℃で素焼きしたものに含浸させた。次に、この着色した素焼き品の一部を、硝酸マンガン水和物(Mn(NO₃)2·nH2O)7gを純水に溶解して全体を100gにした薄オレンジ色を呈する液状の着色剤に数分~数十分間浸し、先に着色した部分の着色剤を置換させた。その後、自然乾燥を一昼夜行い、電気炉1050℃で仮焼した。これを真空炉1650℃で焼結させ、一部にぼかしのあるピンク色のアルミナセラミックを得た。さらに、これをガス炉1600℃で再焼成し、一部にぼかしのあるオレンジ色のアルミナセラミックを得た。

【0029】-実施例6-

硝酸ニッケル6水和物(Ni(NO3)2・6H2O)7gを純水に溶解し、全体を100mlにした淡い緑色を呈する着色剤溶液を得た。次に、高純度微物アルミナ成形体を900℃で素焼きした素焼き品に、この着色剤溶液を含浸させて着色した。さらに、硝酸マンガン水和物(Mn(NO3)2・nH2O)5gを純水で溶解し、全体を100gにした薄オレンジ色を呈する液状の着色剤を作成し、この液状の着色剤で温らせた吸水性のある紙に、前記の着色した素焼き品の一部を接触させながら自然乾燥を行い、電気炉1100℃で仮焼した。これを真空炉1700℃で焼結させ、灰色〜黒色のぼかしのあるアルミナセラミックを得た。

[0030]

【発明の効果】以上のように、請求項1に係るセラミック部材の製造方法では、セラミック部材の生成形体や素焼き品に着色剤溶液を含浸させた後に、この着色剤溶液を溶出させた部分では、着色剤溶液の濃度が他の部分に比較して薄くなり、もって焼成すると着色剤固有の柔らかい色彩にぼかし模様が形成される。

【0031】また、請求項4に係るセラミック部材の製造方法では、セラミック部材の生成形体や素焼き品に着色剤溶液を含浸させた後に、この着色剤溶液の一部を希釈化させることから、この着色剤溶液を希釈化させた部分では、着色剤溶液の濃度が他の部分に比較して薄くなり、もって焼成すると着色剤固有の柔らかい色彩にぼかし模様が形成される。

【0032】さらに、請求項7に係るセラミック部材の

製造方法では、セラミック部材に着色剤溶液を含浸させた後に、さらに他の着色剤溶液を含浸させることから、他の着色剤溶液を含浸させた部分では、着色剤溶液の濃

度が他の部分に比較して違くなったり、着色剤溶液が混合された色彩となり、焼成すると他の領域とは異なる柔らかい色彩にぼかしが形成される。